TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Bijon Opera Bours, The Memble Enverty Statemer - Underly and that Enverty & Clink, I have - Connected for Haverly & Link, Garden - Cone Lore Cone Middlenes Square Theatre-To Profess. Setropolition Concert Hall-Concert Wallack's Thentre-To-West Nin her Theater-Toppel and Trappel

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-marrow morning, want be handed in this evening before six o'click.

Committees of Investigation Palsely So Called.

The term Committee of Investigation is often falsely applied to legislative committees, both at Albany and other State capitals and at Washington. Such committees, estensibly appointed to investigate. are in reality only intended to conceal, Their pretended object is to discover the truth; their real purpose is to obscure and cover up the truth.

So powerful, through the extensive ramifications of their proceedings, have the lobbyists become, that they are able to lay a strong hand, with a firm grip, on some of the members of almost any committee that can be constituted.

It will not do to repose too much confidence in the doings of committees nominally

appointed to investigate. The people must watch the course of the Legislature and judge for themselves; and when it comes to electing the successors of the present members, act bravely up to their own convictions.

Let Him Spenk.

The following has been extensively pub lished on the authority of the Hon. Lawis LAWRENCE of Utlea. It was about the time of the decision in favor of the Louisiana fraud by the Electoral Commission:

"One night I was with him in his room, slightly smak ing while Cookerns walked up and down like a racing hon. At last he brote out: 'Lawrence, I can't keep company with this riff raff any longer. They are rotter with corruption, and, after having taken everything else, they are bound to steal the Presidency. Sunanas recks with plunder. Whiritian is a virtuous log roller. Stanist Matthews would sell his soul for office. As for Haves, he is simply a pious social, reads to give money to be President, and to drop on his knees in tears if caught at it. I have a great mind to got up in the Senate and denounce the whole thing to norrow, and call on honest Republicans to give the election to Times, to whom you, as well as L know it belongs? I took him it would drive him into the Deisocratic party! and he said, "Let it drive; there are more gentle en and fewer hogs than with us. These were just hi

If these were Mr. CONKLING's sontiments, and there can be no doubt of it, whether this particular incident occurred or not, why did he not east himself loose from the evil and corrupt fellowship? Why did he falter and go back when his feet were fairly over the party line, and his best friends were advised that he was ready to rise in his place, denounce the electoral fraud and lay bare the villaing opposing the declaration of SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S election? Mr. Lawrence attributes his failure to an influence which we shall not mention, because we do not believe that Mr. Conkling's intellect was ever controlled by it. But that "pious sneak, HAYES," has very recently declared that the late Senator Monton, being alarmed by Senator Conkling's threat to review the infamous judgment, and knowing well that it could stand no such test, found out a way to drive CONKLING from his purpose and force him to smother his convictions.

What was that? Monron was one of the coarsest of the coarse leaders in that monstrous fraud, whom Mr. Conklind spoke of to LAWRENCE as a drove of ravenous "hogs:" who had stolen everything else they could reach, and were then about to steal the Presidency. What special power could such a man have had over the proud and elegant Senator from New York?

Mr. CONKLING owes it to his fame to reopen that mysterious chapter in our history and let the country know why, when he had both the power and the inclination, he did not save it from the shame of a Fraudulent President. He has no longer any decent excuse for silence. He has been read out of the "Republican party as at present constituted." In the nation and in the State it is waging a relentless warfare upon him, and it is no less his duty do now what he failed so singularly to do in February, 1877, namely, to "denounce the whole thing" and "call on honest Republicans" to sustain him against a party which has fulfilled its mission, lost its true leaders, discarded its principles, and is "rotten with corruption."

When Mr. CONKLING sees fit to do this, he will find an audience as wide as the United States. Men will forget the petty strife at Albany and hear with attention that which deeply concerns every American citizen.

Pawnbroking in Europe.

Some interesting statistics have recently been published in relation to the European Monts-de-Pieté or public pawnbroking establishments. Complete data on the subject have not been heretofore accessible, and we are indebted for them to an English clergyman who prints the results of his inquiries

in the Nineteenth Century. The charitable function of the Mont-de-Pieté will appear from its definition, as an institution managed under Government oversight for the purpose of lending upon pledges of personal property the largest sum practicable and at the lowest rate of interest. This species of poor man's bank was first started in Italy, about the middle of the fifteenth century; but the Italian establishments are at present less creditably conducted than those of other Continental countries. The most admirable examples of the system are to be found in France, Bel gium, and Holland, and we can bost indicate its merits by exhibiting the workings of the Paris Mont-de-Picté. Its transactions are larger than those of all the other analogous institutions in France, although the rate of

interest charged is above the average.

The Paris Mont-de-Pieté is not strictly a State institution, although it enjoys a monopoly and other privileges, and although the members of its administrative council are appointed by the Minister of the Interior. Its funds are derived partly from legacies, advances from charitable associations, and the guarantee fund deposited by its officials, but mainly from loans contracted in the open market, where it enjoys a high credit. The rate of interest which it pays for the use of capital is a little less than four per cent. In 1875, the last year for which a full report was procurable \$15,400,000 were lent on pledges to 4,000,000 borrowers. There were, and can be, no losses, for whenever an article fetches at auction less than the sum lent, the deficiency is made good by the official valuer, who receives from the borrower, by way of insurance, a commission of one-half of one per cent on each loan. This fee is additional | der John Sherman, aggregating half a mil-

to the interest charged by the bank, which is at the rate of nine per cent, per annum.

We come now to the important questions, What proportion of the value of an article is lent, and what precautions are taken to insure the customer from loss through under valuation? All property offered in pledge is appraised by the official estimator, who in John Shirman's personal agent at the same the case of plate and gold must be guided exclusively by the intrinsic value of the precious metals, without any reference to the artist's skill. At the central bureau of the Mont-de-Piete, the loans are calculated at four-fifths of the estimated worth in the sase of gold and silver commodities, and at three-fourths of the computed value in the case of other articles. At the branch offices, however, of which there are a good many in Paris, a much closer approach to the official estimate is often made, though this is done at the risk of the lender, who is under bonds to secure the main office against loss. We are told, for instance, of a borrower obtaining 8,000 france upon diamonds upon which only 6,000 had been offered at the central forms, and venal collusion were made plain, bureau. It appears that in 1875 the aggregate losses on the sale of pledges were less than \$36,000, which fell, as we have said, on the official estimators. On the other hand, the gains on piedges sold over and above the sums lent, with accrued interest, exceeded \$237,000. But, as we shall see, only a small part of this gain would eventually be turned to the benefit of the establishment. The Mont-de-Pieté la insured against loss

through over-valuation, but it may be thought that the measures taken to this end must needs operate against the borrower. Most effectual precautions, however, are taken to guard the owner of a pledge from damage through the tendency of the official estimator to undervalue property. Thus, although the bank is required by law to retain a piedge fifteen months be fore selling it at public auction, the borelapsed from the contracting of the loan. Yet to come. But whether the sale is made at his demand or at the expiration of the legal period, every penny brought by the article in excess of the sum due the bank is placed to the owner's credit, and not confiscated until | and Durango indicate little except that the the expiration of three years from the time of sale. What pains are taken to make this restitution may be inferred from the fact that whenever the excess accruing to the borrower amounts to twenty cents or over, the authorities never fail to notify him in a letter sent to the address recorded when the pledge was left at the office. Out of 200,000 pledges sold in 1875, not less than 134,000 owners came forward to claim the residue of

their property, which amounted to \$170,000.

What becomes of the profits arising from the interest at 9 per cent, and the unclaimed excess resulting from sales? The whole gain of the Paris Mont-de-Pieté is turned over to the charitable associations, which are known collectively as the Assistance Publique, and which, as we have said, advance a small portion of the capital required for the annual transactions. There are many who believe that the Mont-de-Pieté itself is a better dispenser of charitable assistance than the societies who absorb its earnings. It is not improbable that the directors will, at no distant day, be allowed to reduce the interest chargeable on sums lent by them on pledge to 5 per cent, which is the legal rate in France. Several other means of extending the benefits of the institution, which seem to be universally acknowledged, have been lately proposed. For instance, French economists are now discussing the possibility of founding a branch of the Mont-de-Pieté which shall offer equitable facilities to agriculturists for raising money on growing crops. It has also been suggested that the bank might lend on shares in the public funds and in the stock of those railways guaranteed by the State. It will be remembered that in France there securities have been subjected to minute subdivision in order to distribute them as widely as possible among the poorer classes. The propriety of assisting them to borrow money on these fractional shares has been warmly advoented, but it has been decided that the special knowledge requisite for such an addition to the ordinary business of the Mont-de-Piete could not easily be acquired by the existing staff of officials.

The Star Route Prosecutions. If there ever was any real intention to prosecute the Star route jobbers honestly and thoroughly, the very worst course was taken to subserve the ends of justice. Ccediting the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General with the best motives and the most patriotic purposes, it is nevertheless apparent that they made a blunder in beginning a trial by newspaper before being fully ready for a trial by Judge and jury. Controversy provoked crimination, and crimination compelled the prosecution

to show its hand prematurely. These disclosures at once enlisted the political and the personal influence of the accused parties, some of whom have stood close in the confidence of the President and of the Secretary of State, and appears were made with one immediate and most effective result. Substantially, the President requires that every case proposed for indictment shall be submitted to the highen; legal tests, as to the sufficiency and the competency of the testimony to con set, before being presented to the Grane Jury. In other words, the President has adirectly discredited the methods employed by the Attorney-General, and measurably the Attorney-General himself, in the proparation of the Star route cases, by requiring his

work to be subjected to supervision. This intervention may partially explain why the prosecution admitted in court a few days ago, when brought suddenly to bay by BRADY, that it was not ready for trial in any case, and that months would be needed for preparation. After the daily bulletins from the Post Office Department and from the Attorney-General's office announcing readiness, this public confession is damaging to the Government side. And it is not less damaging because of BRADY's bravado in demanding trial.

For years past, beginning long before the lirst investigation by the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives in 1878, The Sun has continuously exposed the frauds of the Star service. The system, the methods, and the most striking examples were all laid bare. The investigation last year only demonstrated that the exposures had produced no effect on the department or upon Congress, where BRADY was sus tained by the committees and by mixed majorities in both Houses. It now remains

and Mr. James are to be made good. Amid the noise and confusion of this Star oute business, and while the Administraion organs have been glorifying reforms in the bud, the Secretary of the Treasury has taken advantage of the opportunity to suppress the result of an investigation in his department and to whitewash some of the incriminated officials. He appointed a commission to examine into alleged frauds in the expenditure of the contingent fund un-

to be seen if the promises of Mr. MACVEAGH

Homin four years. Mr. Waypon has pigeonholed the report of that commission in his private desk, and asserts that it was made for his private satisfaction.

Facts chough have leaked out to make it reasonably certain that the so-called Custodian and disburser of this fund, who was time, collided with other officials and outsiders in the application of this money. The ceounts could not have been approved and passed without collusion. The former Chief Clerk, J. K. Upron, promoted by John Shin-Man to be Assistant Secretary, certified the purchases, prices, and returns of Pitner, the "Custodian." LAMPHERE, promoted to be Appointment Clerk, also by John Shra-MAN, is involved for this jobbery. But the worst part of the business is the charge that JOHN SHERMAN himself was a beneficiary of the corruption in more ways than one. Fix-NEY so stated in his original testimony, and when put to the test, he refused to verify it under oath. Stealing, rascallty in many even with the superficial scrassing of the

committee of subordinates. With this report before him, what did Mr. WINDOM do? Did he have it laid before the Grand Jury, in order that a formal and searching fiiquest might be made? Did he even make a public example of the thieves in and out of the Treasury? No. He locked up the information. Next, he abolished the office of Custodian, which had no legal existence. PITNEY dropped out without a reproach from the Secretary. Then he appointed Urron to go to England on busines about the exchange of loans, allowing him to leave a letter of resignation for convenient use. In a few days Lamphere will probably retire.

With these "reforms" achieved, Mr. Win DOM will claim credit for having purified the Treasury. This is one of the first results rower may waive this provision and compel of the Star route excitament, but we dare a sale at any time after three months have say it will be overshadowed by others

The Pah Lie Troubles.

The meagre and conflicting accounts of Indian hostilities that come from Denver whites were the aggressors.

The cause of the trouble was the killing of two whites by the Pan Utes, not quite two months ago. The circumstances of this affair are not wholly clear, but there is no question that for any wrong done there was an adequate penalty under the law, which the forces of the Government would be bound to apply.

The herders, however, as usual, took the law into their own hands, and organized to the number of about a hundred and fifty men, for the purpose of taking vengeance on an Indian village. They gave out that their object was to corral cattle, but some State troops of Colorado discovered that they were bent on a different purpose. The Indians, also, hearing of their quest, opened fire on them, as the cattle men claim, though the chances are that not only was a hestile expedition undertaken by the cattle berders, but that actual firing first proseeded from their side.

Thus far there is little to justify the assertion which has been made that another Indian war is at hand. There certainly need be no war, provided the regular troops to that vicinity promptly intervene to prevent Indian villages from falling a prey to mob law. The stories of bloodshed have been byiously exaggerated. One of them is that all the settlers in Grand Valley are supposed to have been killed; another, that eighteen or twenty cattle men have been killed. But these rumors from the "seat of war," as it is called in the despatches, thus tar have not been confirmed.

The troubles with the Pah Utes have no necessary connection with the general problem of Ute transfer to the new reservation. The Pah Utes dwell south and west of the Southern Ute reservation, and have no such relations either with the Uncompali gre or the White River Utes as would induce either of the latter bands to espouse their cause. But while there should be no danger of a general Indian war, the disposition of the settlers to neize every occasion for treating the red men to meb law will continue to make the border, as heretofore the scene of bloodshed.

A Curious Munia.

The passion of the friends of Mr. Daruw for converting their bank credits into eash, and carrying the cash about with them, is one of the most remarkable developments of

the Albany investigation. Senator Sessions drew over \$6,000 the day before BRADLEY says he paid him \$2,000, and at about the same time Mr. Tillinghast of the Central Railroad drew \$20,000.

SESSIONS still carries his about in his clothes. TILLINGHAST carried his in his pocket for a few days, and then took it to Buffalo, where he had prudently anticipated 'a scarcity of currency," and kept it in his safe until a bank officer turned up who wanted it.

What a strange mania it is! And how suddenly it has broken out among the Albany lobbyists and Mr. VANDERBILT's railroad officials!

A Blow to King Caucus.

One good, at all events, has resulted from the quarrel between GARPIELD and CONK-LING and PLATT: It has dealt a hard blow to King Caucus within the ranks of the Repub-

Henceforth there will be more independence of action; and increased independence of action is likely soon to result in the overthrow of the party.

England's experience with Cyprus may well serve as a warning to those persons who wish the United States to acquire islands in va rious places as footbolds, naval stations, and what not. It is said to cost her about \$200,000 a year, with no resulting advantage.

The sinking of the yacht Anna may or may not have been the fault of the man that steered her, but there certainly seems to be a notion among some steamboat captains that people in small sailing vessels and open bonts have no rights that the pilots of side-wheelers are bound to respect.

The little Connecticut river on which New London is situated in appropriately called the Thames, and this week on the Thames of New London and the Thames of Old London there is a series of college races which will attract a great deal of attention among those people who are interested in scholastic prowess at the oar. Yesterday the first of these races came off on the American Thames between the Harvard and Columbia eights, and was won by the former after a close and exciting contest. On Thursday afternoon the British Thames at Henley will be the scone of a struggle by the Cornell four with the best amateur fours of England. The same day, on the Charles River at Boston, the Harvard and Columbia Freshmen will compete, while the day following the Harvard-Yale race at New London will wind up an eventful week of boat

One of the minor celestial objects of observation is the red spot on Jupiter. It appeared on his southern half in 1878, and was noted again in 1879 and 1880. A Chicago astronomer has just ascortained that the spot is

again visible during the present opposition of the planet, very much in shape and size as last year. This spot has its uso in determining the time of the planet's rotation; but that is about all that the lenses have been able to make out of it, thus far.

It is already out that there are to be three reports by the Albany Bribery Investigating committee; one by the Democrats, one by the calwarts, and one by the Half Breed SEINNER It does not make much difference how many reports there may be. There is no fair-minded man in the State who has not made up his mind in regard to the true inwardness of this bribery at Albany, and no efforts of unserupulous partisans will serve to blind the public to the facts. The character of SHENNER's report, however, might have been forefold before the investigation had been in progress two days. When Assemblyman Assarrance toolified that he had both offered an envelope containing money by Enwards, the lobbyist, as a reward for his vote on a railroad bill, and had been told that he could get twenty times as much if he would support Direcw, Mr. SEINNER, to whom bribery in the Legislature would appear to be a loke rather than treason against the State, inquired, " Are you sure the envelope contained money?" "It looked like it," repoted Mr. Ann-STRONG, " and I have no doubt, under the dir-cumstances, that it did," " Might it not have contained a necktie?" thereupon Inquired Mr. SKINNER, This foolish question derived significance from SEINSER's course throughout the rest of the investigation, and from his remark when the case was closed. All the other members of the committee desired time to examine the evidence, but he said flippantly, "I am ready to make a report now."

There are other anti-Congliss Republican on the investigating committee, but SEINNER is the only one who represents Drawwand the New York Central Railroad, and he represents them well, by which we mean ill,

Judge Hunr has, at this early stage in his official career as head of the Navy Department, issued a circular repealing sundry paragraphs of the regulations, and substituting the rule that women shall not be allowed to reside on board vessels of the navy in commission for sea service; nor shall they be taken as passengers on ach vessels under any circumstances. The audge is no doubt a gallant tar, as belits his position; but as a man four times married also knows that wemen should not be permitted to reside on our war vessels,

Young men who are graduating from the various colleges, and are easting about for oc-cupations in which to support themselves, will of course not fail to note the advantages offered by the profession of jockeying. The English ockey who rode Iroquois a few minutes the other day got \$5,000 for winning the race. Pedestrianism, as practised by Rowner, and row ing, as practised by HANLAN, are also attractive callings for the ambitious young man who has assiduously devoted his four years in college to athletic sports.

The great fire which has destroyed a large part of the town of Tombstone, Arigona, would afford an execuent opportunity to change the name of the place to one less lugubrious, on its rebuilding. But probably the people are too much attached to it to find any name so pleasant as Tombstone.

This is the season when thousands of roung men all over the country are beginning o worry themselves as to the future. The number of those who will be able to follow precisely the vocation they would prefer is probably limited. A man who has naturally a very strong bent toward a particular vocation is generally best in it, and it is expedient to avoid. if possible, one which is repugnant. At the same time it is a mistake to conclude that success is only to be attained in the direction to which we naturally incline. Experience is to the contrary. In his very brief and interesting autobiography Sir Bung, die Bhopue, the chief English surgeon of his day, says that people often said to him, "I suppose you had always a great fancy for surgery?" Whereas he had nothing of the sort, but morely took to his profession on account of family circumstances and connections. Many similar cases might be

Mr. A. T. STEWART had no boyish bins toward. dry goods dealing nor had Mr. BENNETT any , at the outset, of journalism. Again, Lord Lyngboott, one of the ablest military commanders Great Britain ever had, only entered the army late in middle life, when seeking distraction on account of intenso bereavement. Numbers of young men, therefore, who find circumstances drifting them into a channel for which they deem themselves unsuited, may find it, on the contrary, the very one best adapted to their capacities.

of a centenarian suicide out West, and to-day we have from out West an account of a reverend suicide. If the allegations of the descatch are correct, the Rev. Mr. STRAY had not attained notiness.

An Interesting Fentan Confession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being a participator in James Stephens's rescue from Richmond prison, I will give a plain, truthful statement of all the facts, not compromising anybody now within reach of the British Government. To the truth of this statement I am prepared at any time to make affidavit. John J. Breslin and Daniel Byrnes, now residing in New York, were at that time Wardens in the prison; they had charge of the inside arrangements for the release. I and thirteen others, armed with revolvers and daggers, acting under orders, assembled at the " Bleeding Horse" liquor store, near the prison. At 11 o'clock at night we concealed ourselves

in a ditch outside the walls, where we lay until 1% A. M., having orders to let nobody pass after 12 o'clock until Stephens was rescued; to use only daggers, not revolvers, unless absolutely necessary. Upon a preconcerted signal from friends inside, we hoisted a rope ladder at 1% A. M. to the walls, by which James Stephens got over. Having succeeded in the release, six of us acted as a special guard, the remainder keeping within supporting distance behind. I will give the names of some of these six, who are alive and out of the reach of British tyranny: John Devoy, Dennis Dugan (one of the Catalpa rescuers). Col. Thomas Kelly, all now living in New York city, and myself. Being one who took part in the Fenian move

ment, I feel it incumbent upon me to say that the honesty and sterling patriotism of James Stephens are unquestionable. I decline to enter into any discussion of his leadership, and I feel perfectly safe in saying that every one acquainted with Fenianism would laugh to scorn the idea of James Stephens being a British spy. Poor man, after a lifetime devoted to his country, he gets for his reward the title of a British spy; but, thank God, there is not a patriotic Irishman in the world, although differing with him on some points, but would stake his life that James Stephens would never betray him. although a poor man to-day.

Now, it would be well to consider that after

his escape, all the officials of the prison, Governor included, were discharged, and a reward of £3,000 was offered for his recapture, but nobody wanted the money. JOHN HARRISON, 448 Grove street.

JEESEY CITY, June 27.

The Death of Gustavas Adolphus. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: I find in

The sex a letter supposed to be a correction of historical cerers in The Sex's article, "Old Swedes" Church, "in Philadelphia. The writer of the letter cannot be very well posted about Swedish history when he asserts that King Gustavus Adolphus was killed in 1633. That noble hero of Protestantism was lying upon the field of Lutier in company with a page, both being wounded. The King of orse was running around the field, and the Swedish soldiers in the vicinity were shouting, "The King has solders in the vicinity were shouting. The King has failen!! Two Austrian cavalragues came up to where the King was lying, and, getting off their horses, inquired who he was. The King did not snawer, sud the page said not a word. The Austrian soldiers thereupon killed both of them is whise anger. This happened on the evening of Nov. 0, 1632.

New York, June 22. WHO WILL COME OUT AREAD?

The Bribery Applied by Riaine and Garffeld.

WASHINTOYON, June 28,-The presence in this city of ex-Senator Conkling will doubtless create speculation about the objects of his visit. and give it an importance it does not merit, Just at present Washington is not the place for engineering the Albany contest. Whatever may be the result of that struggle, no doubt exists of a greatly diminished satisfaction in Administration circles with the management of its interests in connection therewith. Publie opinion associates the Administration with the bribery and corruption proven against the opponents of Conkiling; and although the resigning Senators should finally fail of reflection, the means used will rob such a result of any glory or eredit that otherwise might be claimed for Garfield and Binine. I believe it to be a fact that the other members of the Administration would not ensider the return of the New York Senntors a calamity. There are additional reasons for repeating the observation that the belief exists that the contest with Conkling has been a hineder. The election promptly and without scandal of two recognized supporters of the Administration might have made Robertson's appoint-

ment seem an herole act, though it would not

have justifled the violation it involved of every

profession Garfield and his supporters and

Now, however, it is clear that not only the

made concerning the civil service.

direct use of money in large sums has been tried, but the entire patronage of the Administration has been held read; to beat Conkling and Platt. Davenport's exposure is only a single instance of many similar ones. There is strong reason for thinking that the facts have not even been exhausted in that case; nor have almost any number of other cases been touched. Of course Blaine didn't do his business in the face of day. He has not been caught yet. It is Garfield or Davenport that has been found tripping. Does any one suppose that Bining, the master of all the vast patronage of the Administration, has rested quietly here while the Albany contest has been going on? One might as well believe that Garffeld, at Mentor, was cuitivating turnips, with no thought of the outside world all through the red-hot days of last October. There are some things in regard to which the ogie of probability is even more forcible than undisputed fact. Davenport is but one of the numerous messengers that have been flying be-tween New York, Albany, and the seat of Govrnment. He used the telegraph indiscreetly. The telegraph before now has been a useful means of communication, but, at the same time the teller of tales. Davenport's methods were Others were wiser as to theirs; at least so far as is at present known. The future may tell another tale, however. All the time the Albany contest has been going

on it has scarcely been disguised in Administration circles here that appointments would be sparingly made. A man with heavy ventures on his hands takes care of his bank account and holds himself ready for an emergency. Binine's ideas of thrift and the means thereof have made him a good keeper of the Administration reserved means. The marshal's office was only one of the items he was ready to disburse. And it is a fact also that whatever could be done by the use of the Administration's power and patronage has been done or attempted at every stage of the Albany contest to insure Conkling's defeat. The world does not know, perhaps may never know, with what Conkling has had to contend. He has not only had to combat expert leaders like Blaine and Robertson, animated by an intensely hostile purpose, but he has had to contend with these men with the entire power and patronage of the Government in their hands, and no checks on them in employing this immense advantage. The only wonder is he was not crushed wholly and totally the first hour of the enset. That he was not, that he to-day is virtually "master of the situation," is of itself a vicory. The Administration here so feels the fact o be. Notwithstanding its unscrupulous use of power and patronage, smirebed with the proof of an attempt to bribe members of the Legislature with office, with no doubt existing that its cause has also received support from direct bribery at Albany, the Administration is imnensely the leaser in the contest. Mr. Conkling may walk the streets of Washington to-day assured that while many may not entirely approve of his act of resigning, his position in the subsequent contest is immensely to be preferred to that of Biaine, or any member of the Administration. His honor has not been touched or soiled-theirs has been, and badly. It would have been better for the Administration and it been beaten outright rather than to win victory by such means.

An American Singer Charms the Parislans.

Pants, June 16 .- Americans are fortunate at sent in Paris. After Niss Van Zandt, who obtains success upon the stage of the Opera Consuper, comes Miss Griswood, who has gained an equal triumph at the opera. Having emered the Paris Conservatory to conplete for studies, she phianned only a second prize at the randmation of last year; but the greater portion of the ratios of the press placed her above the lady to whom the jury awarded the first prize. The outcome soon rati first the sudparent of the press, for the winner or the first true of 1800 new sings operetta in the Follow Drama-tiques, and the bolder of the second true has had a brilfaut success upon our chief lyric stage. Miss priswold is of the American type, like Miss Van Zandt, but if she has not a pretter head than the latter, she is better formed and more graceful. Miss Van Zibert has some thing rather dry in her berson and in her voice. She is at this accent is least remarkable in the mouth of the affinness of Hamler, the process her debut. She is a not facily natural optoble. There is something pure and art less in her manner which suits exectly this strange character of Shakespeare, and which charms her audience as all the critics admit. She was called before the cur

A Sensible Girl.

Provide Son Province Buildon.

Panis, June 10.—About a year and it was announced that Miss ayer, only about or and brives to fould of the many minous accumulated by Pr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass. was soon to marry one of the B. stroms, a column of bon Carlos of Spoils. This particular prince was one of the many impocunous princes out of studied by the column about Engage in the series of rich american ladies whose fortunes may be attired in paying the played out modern was gambling cities. This notice Bonthon was passionately in love with the aforestal thirty-bortone and dail this atmost to carbone it. It is essent but's choring and dail this atmost to carbone it. It is used to call every day regained was the Commental Holl, where sho and her modity register, and acter in the received, would not Take. No for all above, but all continues to pleast fore state in the profess scraing and continues to pleast fore state in the profess scraing and strong the continues to pleast fore state in the profess scraing and strong the business the Prince Assessment that young had that his Highness the Prince Assessment that young had that his Highness the Prince Assessment that your relass him. His Highness the Prince as not a bear you relass him. His Highness the Prince is not a personal who can be related. On not say you relass him. His Highness the Prince is not a personal that a related. On his say you are maked to a some other form, there of you. Say you are maked to a finite in this manner! Notwithstanding the ferries that a related. The first is not an ordinary man in be reserved in this manner!" Notwithstanding the levels the papers of the chamberian contains and in the related of his masser with the masser than a derivative to the man and afficient good common sense to refuse to be made the movement post for the subsect of the videa delaying the vid From the San Francisco Bullitin

Disappointed by Mand S. From the Continued Property. Tot.ano. Ohto, June 23.—The unusually fine,

cool weather of this afternoon brought out the largest crowd of the series, and all were on the taptes of expectation to witness the debt of \$3 and \$5 for the season. Too but on the case of the season of the seas Three Shepherds to One Flock.

Three colored preachers were filling a pulpit

Interest colored preachers were filling a pulpit this city on Eurhay last, each claiming. The most liewwer, a liew what is it is the claim good "in a vine or all odds," and a collection was taken up, the numer being placed in his waite, which was inside the liew was removed and the minute suggregation the value was removed and the minute suggregation where you is a warrant against him for disturbing a redgious congregation. Stampeding Sheep.

From the San Francisco Ch.

PORTLAND, June 17.—While Mr. Alby of Uma-lilla County was driving a band of 1,100 shorp over the Bine Mountains, the shorp sampeded and leaped over a precipice, killing 050 outright. Fishing and Hunting Parties

HARTFORD, June 27. Desiring to get the epinion of that celebrated amateur astronomer, Mr. Samuel Longhorne Clemens, on the new comet, I visited his house this morning just before daybreak. His passionate fondness for observing celestial phenomena is well known. I was confident that I should find him at his telescope in the turnet that caps the northeast corner of his extraordinary mansion. A few well-directed pebbles brought him to the window. "Hello!" said he. "Come up; but don't wake the baby. Mind the sixth stair on the second flight; it creaks a Hades of a falscito." So saying, he let down his door key at

THE LOOKOUT OF THE WORLD.

the end of a string.
When I reached the turret my friend was no longer inside. He was sitting in an open scuttle leading to the roof, smoking a cigar. With both hends he grasped a long pole. When it grew lighter I perceived that it was a beat hook. His face had a haggard look, and his long legs hung listlessly through the scuttleway. "You look tired, Mark," said I. "Have you been at it all

"All night?" said he, with a groan that consisted of a vowel and two consonant sounds. 'All night? This makes the fourth consecutive night that I haven't closed bull an eye. It's wearing on me. This constant responsibility is undermining my constitution. duty is as strong as the next man's, but sometimes I feel like letting go my grip, even if the condemned planetslides into the revised version of brimstone. All night? Good night! Some other night?"

There was a degree of exasperation in his tone which the efreumstances did not seem to warrant. "Well," suid I, "there's no occasion for anger. Nobody compels you to sit up here in the mularious morning atmosphere and

He looked for a minute as if he was going to break out with a terront of objurgation. Then he mastered his wrath and gazed down upon me with an expression of melancholy pity.

"The tail of that comet," said he, sadly waving the end of his pole toward the northern is, according to my calculations, a triffe sky. over forty-two million miles long; ret it wouldn't reach more than a quarter way through the skulls of some people that I know The reckless ignorance of mankind amazes me more and more the older I grow. Why don't I go to bed? Yes, it would be a perfectly easy and natural thing to go to bed, wouldn't it now? Perhaps I had better go to bed." And he laughed derisively. "What in the name of common sense are you

driving at, Clemens?" I demanded.

"Oh, nothing at all," he replied, with a sar-donic wave of his pole. "Nothing except that while the mad revelry of the world goes on below, and the multitude pursues its wonted avo cations precisely as though a universal catas trophe was not imminent, one solltary watcher sits up here in his lonely tower, braving danger and incurring great fatigue for the sake of his infatoated fellow beings. There have been examiles of such devotion to duty in history, but they are rare, and it has always been left to posterity to recognize them. At the present moment I fill the post of lookout to the planet, young mark. You'd find set down in the census the event number of fellow of the planet.

moment I fill the post of lookout to the planet, young man. You'd find set down in the census the exact number of fellow citizens whose existence depends upon my vigilance. That's all I'm driving at!"

I saw row pretty well how things were with my friend. So, to lumor him, I gravely remarked: "I always knew your philanthropy, Mark, Yet I must say that this last undertaking surprises me."

Ha immediately became affable and even condential. There is a good deal of the true Christian spirit of self-denial in it, isn't there, now? You see, they are all wrom; about the fail. I've ciphered on that tall until I understand every inch of it. It's absurd to suppose that the tail isn't solid, and pretty tough, too, by you immrine that this comet could go bulging through scace at the rate of two hundred miles a minute without knocking spots out of a tail that was vapor? Then for bank on to the rear end of the New York and Boston i o'clock express, start her off at even forty miles an hour, and see how long your for bank will travel in company with your locomotive. Yet they ask us to awallow this infermal nonsense about the comet, tail. My observations of this fellow, and also of Cognia's comet, seven years are, have convinced me that comets' tails are insensed on tight, and are of a fibrous and durable nature, like Hartford beefstenk."

"And what do you propose to do with your pole? I asked." With a tail

And what to you propose to do with your pole? I saked.

"Great Cresar!" he exclaimed. "With a fall forty-two milion miles long, three million miles thek, and tough as whis leather, whisking about in the wake of that pratical raft every time she tacks overfload, but you see the necessity of keeping a cool-hearied and missioner man on deep here to fend off, in case the case of the way the constitution was the constitution when the seed of the case cussed thing whisks this way

The Apocrapha of the New Testament. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SOL Mr. Ayres

on. He bears that it is "most liverion" remining Conneils of the fourth centery-some say the Sicone heat by adopting be present countries of the range years in tooks, some of which had circulated for many years in the early Church. These latter was called the Appendix of the carry Church.

both on the authority of the historic Charcia, or to frankly admit that he hooks thus transfer in "certifier woods," and that this back must be indeed like any other. There is to altertailive, to had way ground. The decome of planta proposed and built more by sectorials. In a because I from the proposed and built more by sectorials. In a because I from historie by higher to be reviers.

The latest and test edition of the Abocrypha is published by higher by higher by higher to definitely by the food in the shape. It is not "most diverbing, but can be bound in the shape. It is not "most diverbing," but, on the contrars, commaratively wormloss. The thospies quicking the less that we know or "Hou who spain review in the best first we know or "Hou who spain review in the peak," and, other read, they are most convertible.

To Brew bls Own Beer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

resolved that the lager I drink in future unless assured of its parity, will be mighty little. At the same time it is to my mind peticul that one cannot use what is not up or the public's consumption without a well-tounded icion Unitit, whether liquid or soul, is more or less territed. A friend of mine the nervous hyporhondistriction that it, whether liquid or solid, is more or less statisfied. A triend of mine the herrous hypothon-frine is series as that he has thought it expedient of inte to use nothing as an eather but what he know showed doubt to be note and he contends that those who are solictions of their locality should be for some the gets in meat fresh, laskes his own head of a risk is own other, and sizes his super had on the content of the same the gets in the same in the same of the same had been at the same in the same he must break his own to over a risk in the same he must break his own better the same he must break his own beer. I wish was my position in do theware. Is the matter of pure fever not of sufficient interest to some manyed New Variares to thinke them to engage good frewers and a art a thinking concern. The being number, where pure final and heps which for its primit own the safe in the real parts beyond the safe that and position is of the primit of the safe pure high safe to the interest them. BROOKLYN, June 26.

Ministering to Body and Soul. The New York Medical Mission was opened

The New York Medical Mission was opened yesterday near at 5 East Broadway. Dr. Corneidas R. Agnew presided, and the flex. Dr. William M. Taylor delivered an address. The Board of Drawlin M. Taylor delivered an address. The Board of Drawlin M. Taylor delivered an address. The Board of Drawlin M. Taylor delivered an address. The Board of Drawlin Medical theory. The Markov Africk C. Post, Gistavia A. Sathie, Ginaries Shice, J. William H. Ta, Immon, Cornelius Variderialt, and Benjamin C. Well. The object of the mission of the presenting to form the gasest. The mission will namidal a free dispersion, the mission will maintain a free dispersion, the mission will maintain a free dispersion, the doors will be open from the presenting to be mission will maintain a free dispersion, the doors will be open from the A. N. to 10 ft. M. And Freez H. G. 22 ft. M. At 22 ellect coath day a short seminim will be presented by Scienzyllian of this or one of the metallowing critics. The fluid is taxlefully arranged and will scatt about 200 persons.

In these corrupt and careless days, When little they can find to praise.

The people rather like your ways. Brother Veto On many who forebore to yell,

At last election, for Cornell, You now have cast a sort of spell, The bright example well you know

That Tilden set us years ago, And you are apt at saying No. Brother Veta There comes a sience that appairs.

When in the legislative halfs Your undertaker's tootstep talls. Brother Veta When regues attack the public purse

No wonder that the soliciners curse An honest Governor and his bearie.

The people honor, as they must, A man impartial, honest, just, Who proves that he deserves their trust

And he who takes the people's part Against the jobbers, keen and smart, Abides within the general heart. Arother Veto.

SUNBEAMS,

Mark Twain's Preparations for a Possible -During the last six months 4,000 addlal workings have been engaged at Kenpp's work Essen, the orders demanding immediate exc

At stations on the new Southern Pacific traid the following signs are seen in front of tents and oden shannes. "One meat, 25 cents," "Square meat, cents," "Gorze, 75 cents,"

-The disparity in the ages of a Missouri loging couple lay to the greater age of the woman, and her used this fact to avert suspection in their might by

ring at the botels as me Two thousand Chinese arrived at Sydin America, during the fortuent ending April 21, it was reported that a invice number were still on

-The subscriptions to the Beaconsfield memorial come in with a slowness which asimistics. The solution of the mystery probably is that five-point motes are at low obe among landed centry of England. Not even in the great railroad extension years of 1845 and 1846 had the Loudon newspapers such a tilethera of advertuements as they have to-day by reason of the flood of new companies which has burst

upon the country. -According to a French paper the first cheets of 2. Little's great dictionary were sont to press in 1850, and the last in 1872. The manuscript contains meary 200,000 shorts. The work of composition was only intercepted derive the work.

-There is now a Strada di Mommsen in Reme, in honor of the extebrated historian of that name, who spends several months every year in the Eternal City, among the objects which his gonius has don -A private investigation has been going

on as to the condition of the dramage of the Oxford that, land; colleges, and the result has been to show that they are in a very bad combition. Gurist Church, the hang of the presence dose of England, is stated to be as had as any. Because Mollie De Hart was only 13, her parents forbade her to marry Bruce Cooper, a young lawyer of Moorchead, Ky. The couple closed, but had not gone many miles before the brilegroup was scry

t enmuitted smeals by shooting himself. -The two English journals which named requester the winner of the Derby were the Property and Laboushere's Trick. In this country, Forster, the editor of the Spatisons, predicted Iraquers's triumal many months in advance, and steadily adhered to his standard even when Barrett was the favorite of Mr. L.

or what he had done, advised the girl to return home

-The latest Ill news from Russia is that ere is famine in various departments of the empire, re-condition of the population in these districts is said s he wretched in the extreme. At the same time typhus reported to be rating in a deadly form among the sur-ons of Urabsk and Kalmikawa, in consequence of the end food supplied to the troops. Tainted fish and ment ere and to have been furnished by contractors -Prince Alessandro Torionia of Rome be-Reves in practical charity. He keeps two doctors capa-cially to attend poor families who have a borror of

nospitals, he entirely provides for 300 children, and educates 350 more; and he has established an asylum for old seaple and a hospital for the blind. Every day he gives
120 dishes of soun, with bread and meat, to the poor. If
is said that no one has ever applied to him in vain. -The Judge's charge in the case of Cash who killed Shannon in a South Carolina duel, contained is passage: "It has been argued that because the law has been allowed to sleep it has no force. This is not so; the law has never been abrogated. It is alieped that

this duel was fair; but self-defence is no plea where one

has a purpose. The effence cannot be conducted because Shannon participated in it." Yet the jury acquitted Cast -Royalty in Munich is practically reprented by the Queen mother, an elderly lady of almost organis simplicity, who may be met any fine afternoon a the streets of the capital, followed at a short distance by a couple of court inckeys. The foot passengers as-mits her with cordial respect, and carriages—by some suwritten law of Bavarian court eliquette-stop as she asses, or she may be seen sliopping in her carriage in se dose of a winter's evening muttended.

-A train despatcher in Baltimore the free day, just as he had given the signal, discovered a oman rushing frantically down street, dragging a little irl by the arm. He waved his hand to arrest the train, and assisted the woman to get on the car, and as he was about to st ri the train again, noticed the woman and her little charge getting off. Hurreing to the spot, he asked what was the matter, and the woman replied,

-Among the latest uses to which it is proposed to put the electric light is the illimination of rivers to permit the rather of logs at night. The Muskeon Room Company will be the moneer in this direction, a Baltimore experiments, have, been made with a view of the almaing water at vight to a depth of two bundred est. Such a means of illumination, it is believed, would

be of great service in scarcing for last treasure and drawned persons, in ruising wreeks, remaking terpe-tion, and other subsequences tabors. - Eastern furniture manufacturers are seeasily troubled at the scarcity of walnut lumber. He are the value of this word as an article of commerc was understood, areast quantities of it were needlessly districted, or used by farmers for the eminonest pur-poses. Whole areas were horself for the pure so of learing land, and it was turned into lones rails and ho rule. They know better now, not there are few co-wisers much of the wood is to be found. India a 5 Canada West, that were formerly the principal

carees of sample, are almost denoted. There are, how -A supportand concert were given during amondement with at the Blinds State University Bloomington. Waltz music was played, and the young couples dained to it. On the following Sanday the Bet J. W. Weish provided in the Nethodist church of the served it on that occasion. He characterized it as "wicked, fashiousble bugging," and sold. "After 2 o'clock at hight Panw parties, make and female, under one showl promemuting the streets locked in each oth r's arms and going lute alleys." The dancers could ave borne all but this remark with equanumity, but as

-At the Double sale in Paris the other day, the Vicinities of Greffable hotly disputed for a Catherine II. gold snort box with enamel paintings by Van Blarenberghe; \$4.50) was the price at which it was knocked down to her. The paintings are not larger than a fourgening silver piece. On one of them Catharine and her whole Court are engaged in a pageant in front of the reck which bears the equestrian statue of Peter the Great. There are 111 figures, which, when looked at brough a magnifying glass, appear melike. Orioff, gramitather of the Bussian Ambassadir, his brother Gregory, and the Princess Dashkoff are break the Empress. An English amateur hat against the Vi contress. She was overposed when she found she had

biggined the souff to what \$4,000. It was her intention to

have gone up to \$6,600. -The downfall of the Rev. O. C. Sales was brought about by the leight of Mrs. Rerwer when she thought she was doing. He undersook, boing her paster, to the attending physician for consciution, and placed in his hands a package of love letters which Sales though a married man, had written to her. She perov-ered, and the physician turned the letters ever to the officers of the church. They arraigned the paster pri valuely. He professed pentionee, and begand them to "do unto him as they would have others do unto from if eaught in a similar way." They decided to retain him as their minister, but the scandal got out, and the course gation forced him to reach.

Successful experiments have been made in England with the electric light in collectes. The Swan lamp was employed, in which the light proceeds from the impaniescence of a time intro d carbon, the combistion of which is prevented by its being enclosed in an exhausted class built. These were a sum our sed in landerns, so constructed as to render it impossible that the tracture of the lamp within qualification an explosion, inasmuch as the air loside the latter would suffice for the instantaneous combustion of the carbon filaments before the flame could be communicated to the external air. The new light was tound to be admirably suited for the requirements of the wirkers since it not only gave a light many times as intense as the lights it replaced, but it was equally builded in whatever house placed, and required absolutely no attention. illiant in whatever position it was -S. Kurino, a Japanese student, writes to

the Boston Boord that his love of his own country music him to set forth." a nationality utterly distinct from that us." The principal reasons given by him for reecting the theory that the Japanese are of Chinese or got are that the encloses of the two peoples are general. given; that the former are far superior to the latter in intellectual progress, that their earliest written lan-guages are dissimilar, and that history indicates the descent of the Japanese from the inhabitants of august Babylon. Kurino admits, however, that the anniest he tory of Japan is too fragmentary and untrustmented to be of much value. That there was an invasion about the years before Christ meertain, but he contonds that it was notifold China. He takes upide in the fact that the Japanese, milke other triadics, to init treat comes as inferiors; and he claims that hardward or the care when of the death penalty upon one's wor, is prose of com-chivairy. "It must not," he says, "he contamined with common ignories sucrete, it was, on the contrary a pub-lic act, attended with great feremones and a kind of capital punishment intended for the proxyleged and This high prisilege, hardwar, was cranted by the code of oner only when a military retainer was curry of annia high political offence not importing of his rack in under to save him from the manner of being absoluted to the ignomiatous hands of the common executions.